

These processes are repeated until the space is filled. See Fig. 188.

*Twisted Cross Stitch.*—The illustration explains itself. See Fig. 189.

*Vein Stitch.*—A single twisted bar marked at intervals with the small "spot" of the Point d'Angleterre. Fig. 190.

*Greek Ray Stitch.*—Beginning at base of triangle near right-hand corner, work to top and back, with two untwisted threads. Three clus-

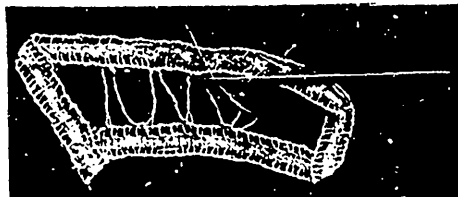


FIG. 189. TWISTED CROSS STITCH.

ters, two threads each, are placed before the Darning stitch begins. The latter stitch is begun on threads at left of figure, continued half down, and a buttonhole bar joins this portion of the "point" with the next two threads, which are darned together for a small section. More buttonholing unites these threads to their fellows, which again are darned. Another buttonhole bar concludes the stitch, which is new in lace work. See Fig. 191.



FIG. 191. GREEK RAY STITCH.

all threads together at the center. With single thread, proceed over and under each radius until spoke is complete. With Buttonhole stitch secure the spoke and twist back to base of triangle along the thread with which you begin. See Fig. 192.

*Point De Bruxelles.*—This stitch is formed with successive rows of buttonholes. Commence to work on the left of the space in the upper corner, and make a loop across

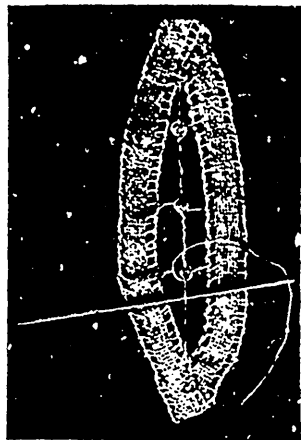


FIG. 190. VEIN STITCH.

*Sorrento Wheel.*—Overcast the inner side of the triangle. From the center of the base, work to the top, twist back to the center, then to the lower left corner, back to the center; work on the right side and twist back; work to third corner and twist to center again, then with a single stitch bring

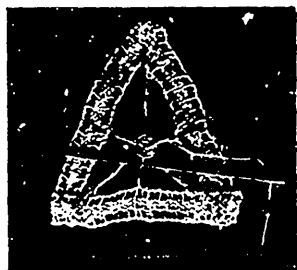


FIG. 192. SORRENTO WHEEL.

*DO YOUR EMBROIDERY WITH GENUINE MATERIAL ONLY.*